

FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE

**Bird's Eye View
of our
Foreign Missions**

R. P. MAGKAY

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Secretary F.M.C.

**Presbyterian Church in Canada
439 Confederation Life Bldg., - Toronto**

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INTRODUCTION.

According to the estimate of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, Canada's share of the unevangelized world is 40,000,000, and of that number 14,000,000 are assigned to the Presbyterian Church. The church has accepted the responsibility. These 14,000,000 are found in the fields in which our missionaries are now labouring. Our responsibility therefore means that we should man the present fields sufficiently to enable them within one generation to overtake the work so far as making the offer of salvation to every man is concerned.

The following brief survey of our Foreign Mission fields will help us to see what is being done and what needs to be done.

Bird's Eye View of our Foreign Missions

FORMOSA.

The northern part of this island, for which we are responsible, has about 1,000,000 souls.

Native Preachers.

We have now sixty, and five of them are ordained. The ordained men labour in self-supporting churches. The other fifty-five are labouring in churches not yet self-supporting,—in towns and villages sprinkled all over the country, in the midst of exquisite landscape and mountain scenery.

Membership.

There are in all 2130 native communicants, and 1529 more who are under instruction but have not yet professed faith. Last year baptism was administered to 219.

The evangelistic missionary loves to wander amongst these churches, spend a few days or weeks with them, teaching, exhorting, administering sacraments, and encouraging the native preacher in his work. There is unlimited room for such work.

Oxford College.

There were thirteen students in the college last session. There might have been more, but the missionaries select and try to raise the standard. As the country develops this will be necessary.

A Middle School.

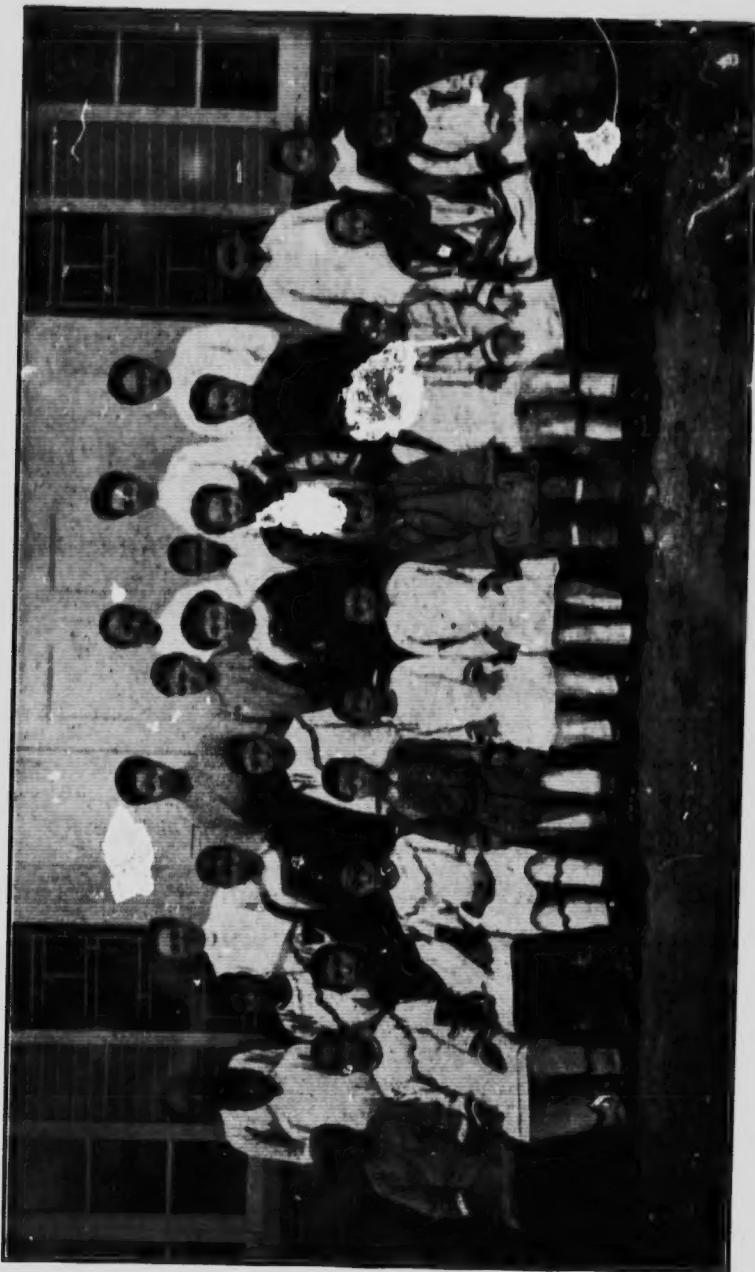
This is one of the great needs,—a school corresponding to a High School, where men can be trained before beginning their theological studies. It should be a Boarding School, so that students could attend from all parts of the field. The missionaries are asking for such a school. It would be a handsome gift from some friend of missions.

Girls' School.

There were thirty-six girls in the school last year, and more seek admission. Besides caring for the school, the lady missionaries, assisted by nine Bible women, reach out into the villages and homes. There is fine scope for women workers as well as for men. For that reason they are opening a school for Christian women, who cannot go to the Girls' School, but can do splendid work with Bible in hand in the homes.

Hospital.

This is an old building and quite out of date. It is only by the courtesy of the Japanese it is allowed to be used as a hospital. Yet there were 13,662 treatments by Dr. Ferguson last year, and some interesting cases of conversion. One man about to undergo an operation sat up and bowed his head and asked strength and healing. The doctor was surprised, for he had regarded him as a heathen. He enquired and discovered that this man when there before for medical examination heard the story of the Great Healer. When he was returning this time for an operation he had a Christian boy as attendant, who was teaching him by the way. Now in distress he bows his head and worships the God of all the earth. Little



Teacher and girls of Tansui school, Formosa

we know where the seed falls, or what the results may be. . . . "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not Thine hand."

Headquarters.

Tamsui, a town on the north west of the island has been the centre of operations. It was supposed when the Mission was founded by Dr. G. L. Mackay, that Tamsui would be the chief seaport on the island, and become a great city. It was therefore made the headquarters of the Mission. There stand Oxford College, the Girls' School, the Hospital, and the homes of the missionaries. It is a beautiful site,—high up, looking out on the sea, at the mouth of the Tamsui River. But there is a sand bar that detains ships, when the tide is out, so that the Japanese made Kelung, on the north east, the chief seaport and Tamsui is side-tracked.

Taipeh, the Capital, lies fifteen miles south of Tamsui, and has a population of 109,000, whilst Tamsui has only 6,000. Within a radius of nine miles in and around Taipeh, there are 300,000, whilst around Tamsui there are only 10,000.

So the headquarters must be removed to Taipeh, although some of the work can continue in Tamsui.

Needs:—

A hospital costing	\$15,000.00
A High School costing	20,000.00
Two bungalows	10,000.00

Staff:—

We have one doctor, three ordained teachers, and evangelists, and two single ladies.

According to the Laymen's estimate of one man for every 25,000, we should have 40 men in Formosa, besides women and native helpers. Remember that there are 1,000,000 souls!

"Who will go? Whom shall I send?"

CENTRAL INDIA.

We never think of India now-a-days without thinking of plague, famine, and unrest. A few years ago there were 5,000,000 in that part of Central India where now there are only 3,000,000. Yet all things are overruled for good. The unrest is the natural outcome of growing intelligence, and even famine has brought thousands under Christian influence.

Orphanages.

They have grown out of the famine. Thousands of children who would have perished have been sheltered and fed, and educated, and are now Christian citizens. Thousands of Christian homes are the result. It was a dreadful discipline "nevertheless afterwards it yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness." That is true of nations as well as of individuals. Our famine boys are educated in Mhow and the famine girls in Neemuch, Rutlam and Dhar. They are trained in school part of the day, and the other part are trained industrially, but always the Bible is the chart of life. Many of these children have never known idolatry. They were caught young and are growing up in a Christian atmosphere. There are 177 girls in the orphanage at Neemuch, 48 girls in Rutlam, and in Mhow about 175 boys.

The Boys.

They are going to be teachers in the villages, preachers and master mechanics. They are being trained for that. There is a two-years' course of Bible study at Mhow. Many of them will not go further, but some will go to the Indore seminary and become full fledged preachers.

Village Work.

India is a country of villages. It is the simple life they live. The streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses small and very humble. Sit on a stone or door step and begin to sing a hymn and you will soon have an audience. Pitch your tent near by for some days and you will have many a Nicodemus. You can wander from village to village,—hundreds of them,—it makes your heart sore to find so many that you cannot visit, and you long and pray that more labourers may be thrust into the whitened field.

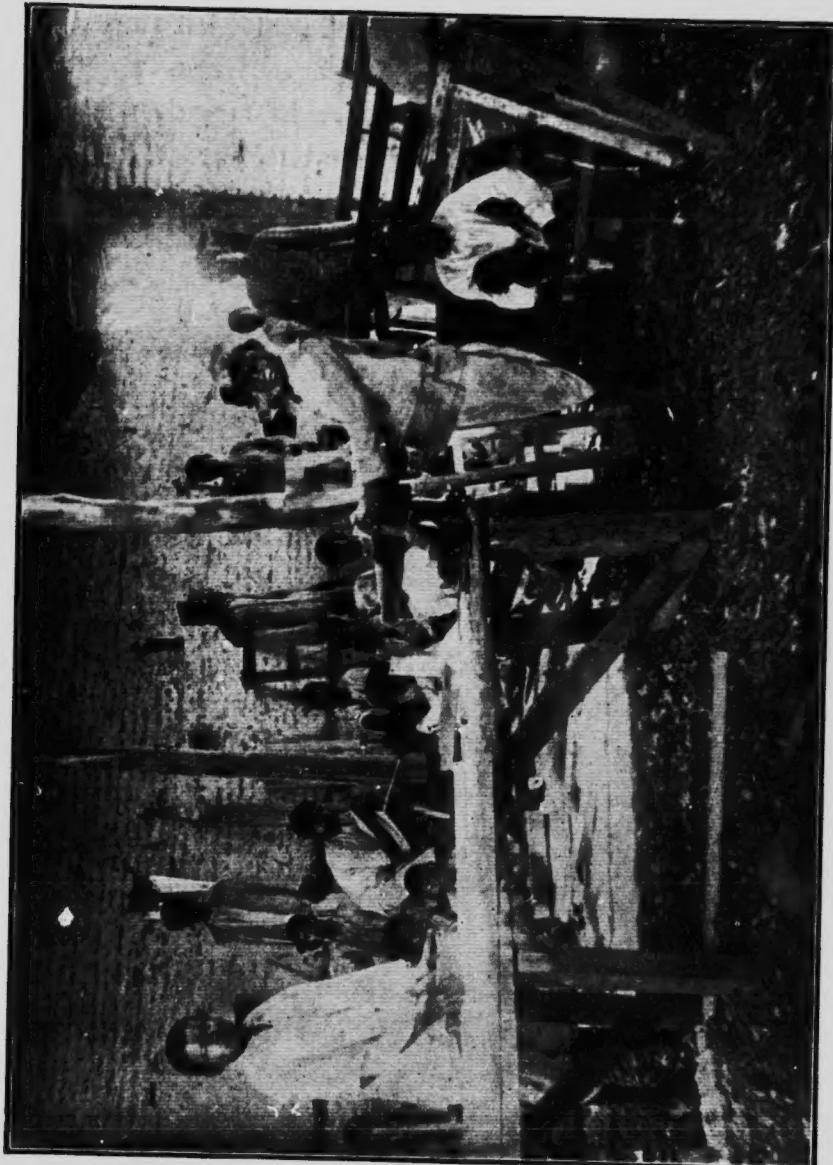
Interest.

Seed sown appears after many days. The missionary constantly finds interested individuals who heard the message of life long ago from some other missionary. There are many villages just now on the verge of great movements. They seem to start like a landslide, and then for some cause stop. The foundations are loosening. Some day there will be great ingatherings. Patience and prayer are our part in the program.

Churches.

Many of them, and more to follow. The Mhow church got too small for the congregation. Another service has been begun at Rasalpura where the Boys'

Orphanage is,—four miles away. At Rutlam they built a nice church, costing \$2000.00, which was largely paid



Rasalpura Carpenter Shop, India.

for by the congregation themselves. In such a climate a comfortable church means much.

Indore College.

The College proper has 110 pupils, the High School 250, and the Vernacular Department 94,—in the whole institution 454. The College is affiliated with the Allahabad University, where they get their degrees. It stands first amongst Mission Colleges, and second, including State Colleges, where money and equipment are more liberally provided.

The Inspector reported "English unusually good; University examinations very satisfactory; tone and discipline excellent." Think of what it means to have so large a number of the brightest intellects in India trained in a Christian institution where the Bible is daily taught, the discipline along Christian lines, and standing first! The result is that many apply who cannot be admitted.

Theological Seminary.

Its first session has been held, ten students attending. The Bible is to be covered in four six-month sessions. Of course other kindred subjects will be taught as well. It is the beginning of a new Theological College adapted to India's needs, and is not simply for our own Mission, but is accepted as the Theological College of a whole Synod of United churches. Union is in the air.

Girls' Boarding School.

This stands not far from the College, and has now been promoted to the status of a High School. There are 115 girls in attendance, and some of them will take advantage of lectures in the College and be entitled to go up for University matriculation. Think of the distance between imprisonment in a Zenana, where education was a crime, and the University undergraduate! India has

already travelled a long way towards the light, has she not?

Widows' Home.

It is not far from the Boarding School and College. Pathetic! About 100 of them, called widows, with all its nameless sorrows in India,—but now in the shelter of Christian love. It is beautifully pathetic. All but four are baptized believers in Him to whom women owe so much. The new joy has illumined their disfigured faces. Some of them are becoming positively beautiful.—His name written on their foreheads. They can study, and work, and pray. They can pass on to others what they themselves have received,—hope and peace.

Day Schools.

There are 20 of them with 944 pupils.

Sabbath Schools.

There are 37,—with 136 teachers and 2394 scholars.

Hospitals.

There are four of them and there will soon be a fifth. Dr. McPhedran will soon, it is expected, be in charge of a hospital at Sirdarpore, which is to be a new and important station. The British Government has been conducting this hospital for years and is now going to hand it over to our Mission. It will be a valuable gift.

Dr. Nugent is in charge of the hospital at Ujjain, and the other three are women's hospitals. Dr. Marion Oliver and Miss Thomson are the Indore Hospital; Dr. Margaret O'Hara at Dhar, and Dr. Margaret MacKellar at Neemuch.

A hospital is a hospital any where. It means sickness, and surgery and bandaging. It means love, and

helpfulness, and healing. It often means new friendship, new joy, new hope.

Dr. Oliver reported last year 530 patients admitted into the hospital at Indore. How much nursing does that imply?

Dr. MacKellar reported 6568 new patients treated and 28,988 treatments in all at Neemuch.

Dr. O'Hara reported 8599 new patients and 27,494 treatments at Dhar.

Dr. Chone Oliver is at present in charge of the orphanage at Neemuch and her medical work is for the present suspended.

Alongside these treatments runs the river of the water of life—the loving word, the message of hope. What arithmetic can calculate the measure of relief and helpfulness in all this!

The Bhils.

The Bhils are a fragment of the Aborigines of India. Dr. Buchanan is the missionary there, and special showers have begun to fall. Three congregations were organized during the year amongst them. In the territory comprised by these three congregations there are 18 villages in which there is a baptized community of 512, and of these 120 were baptized last year. Baptisms, however, are but a slight indication of the work done. The atmosphere is changing. The attitude of the people has changed. Christian hymns are sung. Christian sentiment permeates society. A new hunger prevails. They that hunger shall be filled.

Bhil Students.

Dr. Buchanan, in addition to all his other duties, taught a class of 24 young men with a view to Christian

work. The Bhils, regarded contemptuously by the proud Hindu and Mohammedan, lead in the race. The last shall be first.

Staff.

We have 20 men and 20 women on the staff at the present time. According to the Laymen's estimate we must have 120 men besides women and native helpers.

Run the eye again over all the activities outlined and say whether 120 is too many.

HONAN.

This is our largest field, having 8,000,000 souls in the northern half of this Province, where our missionaries are the only labourers.

Stations.

There are four central stations occupied:—Changte, pop. 90,000; Weihwei, pop. 40,000; Tao K'ou, pop. 30,000; and Hwai King, pop. 40,000. Each of these stations is surrounded by thousands of villages more and more accessible.

Changed Attitude.

The Viceroy of two large provinces,—Fukien and Chekang, recently issued a decree denouncing idolatry and forbidding idolatrous processions and prohibiting solicitations for funds for idolatrous purposes. In these two provinces there are 48,000,000 souls. Think of it! A population nearly eight times as large as the population of all Canada, practically without a religion,—so indifferent to their old religion as to allow its denuncia-

tion and rejection by their superior officer! Surely doors are open?

Villages.

How many! Thousands upon thousands. Stand anywhere and you can see thirty or more villages within the range of your eye. Each village is in the midst of a grove of trees, making a beautiful landscape. The villages are accessible. The missionary can go anywhere and get an audience, and the audiences are increasingly sympathetic, as the changed attitude implies. A glorious opportunity!



Chinese Temple turned into a Public School.

Converts.

During the past year 266 were added to the Communion roll. There was besides an enrollment of 423 catechumens,—a catechumen meaning a believer not yet baptized. There are in all 2372 who have professed faith in Christ. The number of professed converts in China is, however, but a slight indication of the vast processes of transformation taking place. The whole country is moving,—but whither? The answer must depend on the Church of Christ.

Revivals.

They are but a symptom of the new spirit of the East. Korea, Manchuria, Honan, Szechuen, and many other quarters are having revivals. Souls are won for Christ; prayer is promoted; higher ideals dawn upon souls so long depressed; new zeal develops in publishing the Gospel,—the whole religious atmosphere is sweetened



Chinese Ambulance for Three.

and the power of the Gospel of Christ revealed. The responsiveness of the Chinese is a challenge to the world. Would that we could go in and possess the land!

Hospitals.

There are at Changte two hospitals,—one for men and one for women. There were 25,035 treatments reported last year. There is a hospital at Weihwei, and

another at Hwai King, at each of which thousands of patients are reported.

The sick as well as the poor are always in evidence in China. To be able to bring relief to many thousands, and to drop into wounded spirits the balm of eternal love is a privilege worthy of the best. The best are employed in it, and more of the same kind are needed. Two more doctors are asked immediately.

Opium.

There was much scepticism as to the sincerity of China's anti-opium legislation. But China means it. According to present appearances the total prohibition of opium will be effected within the ten years originally proposed. More progress has been made within the last six months than in the preceding three or four years. The unusually large number of opium patients in our hospitals, due to the heavy tax and the public sentiment created against its use, is evidence. Compare China's treatment of the opium trade with our protracted struggle with the liquor trade. Which deserves congratulations?

Boarding Schools.

There are six in all. The Boys' Boarding School at Changte and the Girls' Boarding School at Wei Hwei have each 75 pupils, and each is crowded for room. In the six there are at present 149 male and 95 female pupils.

Normal School.

In this school, recently started, there are at present 43 names on the roll. Its special object is the training of teachers. Possibly the greatest immediate need in China is teachers. Decrees have gone forth from the throne ordering the opening of schools in every city, town

and village. It is easy to give orders, but where are the teachers to come from? If missions could now turn out tens of thousands of Christian teachers it would give complexion to the future China, and perhaps determine the destiny of the world. Hence the time has come for greater emphasis to the educational side of the work.

Evangelistic Work.

This is the spinal column of the whole mission system,—preach the Gospel. Missionaries must preach, but they must as well train natives to preach. That they constantly try to do. Both ordained and unordained Christians preach.

At Hsun Hsien there is an annual idolatrous fair where hundreds of thousands assemble for the worship of their gods,—seeking some special object of desire. Last year several missionaries, accompanied by sixty Chinese Christians, spent twelve days preaching the Gospel to these weary crowds of weary seekers. Seven made profession of faith, but the seed was widely sown, and is silently but surely doing its work. The fields whiten day by day.

Needs.

The staff consists of 20 men and 10 single ladies. According to the Laymen's estimates, one man for 25,000, we ought to have 320 men for the 8,000,000 in Honan, besides women and native helpers.

There is immediate need for :—

1. Two medical men and two medical women.
2. Two evangelistic men and two evangelistic women.
3. Three educational workers.

4. One business man to act as treasurer and attend to business affairs, besides being able to tell the old, old story.
5. Better hospital buildings,—\$5000.00 would put each of the present buildings in reasonably modern condition. They are native style and quite out of date.
6. Enlarged boarding schools.

SHANGHAI.

Rev. Timothy Richards, President of the Christian Literature Society in China, in reporting a trip to North China, says:—"Formerly coolies despised our message—now statesmen are glad to converse with us." In Japan, whilst some are striving to revive Buddhism, various leading statesmen have uttered their deep conviction that no religion but Christianity possesses the dynamic force of progress in the things that matter most for the land. Not only the Government Universities, but private, and even Buddhist colleges have started the study of comparative religion in order to find out the best.

All this means more literature,—more than can possibly be supplied for years to come. The Christian Literature Society, with whom Dr. MacGillivray serves, had a remarkable offer which shows how the land lies. A Shanghai publishing firm proposed that this Society should manage for them a translating staff by which they would publish a good encyclopædia, text-books for schools and colleges, and also the best religious books,—and all this, although they are not themselves Christians. It shows their conceptions of what is to be and also their

confidence in the integrity of the Christian Literature Society.



Chinese boys on strike, leaving school, because native teacher would not sing or pray.

This Society feels the need of more men. Whilst there are 200 educational workers and 3,000 evangelistic

workers, there are but ten literary workers. There is certainly room for enlargement in this, as indeed in every kind of work in China.

Dr. MacGillivray is recognized as one of the strongest men in China. Both Mrs. MacGillivray and himself are very busy translating book after book, until probably in all about seventy volumes have gone into circulation as the fruit of their labours. Who can estimate the harvest from such work !

Miss Verne McNeely has been appointed to assist Dr. MacGillivray and she will, by and by, we hope, so acquire the language as to take part in this multiplication of good books. The home of the Society is in Shanghai.

MACAO.

Location.

Macao is a Portuguese colony on the east coast of China, and so absolutely under the domination of the Roman Catholic Church as to be undesirable as a mission centre. At the instigation of the Bishop the authorities impose such restraints as to make Christian work difficult, if not impossible. There is little use in spending strength there when open doors are at hand.

Kong Mun.

The present centre of the Mission is about 40 miles inland, and has a population of 100,000. It is in the midst of an immense plain of great fertility, which is the estuary of a splendid system of rivers. These rivers are the highways of commerce, and on either side cities are strung like beads on a thread.

Outstations.

From Kong Mun as the centre, eight other cities are occupied, some of them two or three times as large as Kong Mun itself. Shek-ki has a population of 200,000, and San Ui has 300,000. Each is the capital of a large district. It is easy from a slight elevation to see with the naked eye fifteen or twenty villages, these villages having populations of ten, fifteen or twenty thousand. The field is boundless and waiting for the reapers.

Results.

It is but a few years since this Mission was begun, yet in Shek-ki we have Knox Church, the child of Knox Church, Toronto, with 100 members,—24 having been added during the year. In San Ui there is another chapel with 100 members, of which 11 were added during the year. In these and four other chapels native preachers are stationed. What magnificent opportunities if we had the labourers! But they are coming. There are at present four students in the Canton College in training. Others will follow, and only a native ministry will meet China's needs.

Medical Work.

Dr. John A. McDonald and Dr. Jessie MacBean are carrying on both sides of the medical work. They are both young missionaries and had to give much attention to language study. Yet the medical work has been well begun, and three were baptized last year, who, through affliction, came into touch with the Mission and the message. Dispensaries quickly open farther and farther afield. Patients come in daily from surrounding villages, and sometimes from afar, in the hope of healing,—and often return with a new hope kindled which they did not

seek. With the lady doctor other ladies co-operate, and widely and generously the good seed is sown. Is it not glorious! Sowing the seed beside all waters!



Preaching to Chinese Patients.

Sunday Schools.

Of course every Mission seeks to care for the children. At Kong Mun the Sunday School of 33 children was divided into five classes, the missionaries being the teachers. At Shek-ki there are 39 children in the Sunday School. Two others are organized and others are pro-

jected. Imagine the hundreds of thousands of Sunday School children in the sweet by and by!

Needs.

In these five districts from which Chinese come to Canada there are about 2,000,000 souls. In what is called our field there are about 1,000,000 souls. That means forty men, besides women and native helpers,—if manned at the rate of one man to 25,000. At present we have but 3 men and 4 women.

KOREA.

Modern Miracle.

Twenty-five years ago Korea was the Hermit Nation. To-day there are 1,500 churches with 200,000 professing faith in Christ. This church has the vigour and enthusiasm of youth. Koreans publish the Word. The increase is so rapid as to have suggested the possibility that Korea, the last opened, may be the first evangelized of all the East. God moves in a mysterious way.

Co-operation.

One of the delightful evidences of the Spirit's work is the fellowship and co-operation that exists amongst the Missionaries of different sections of the Church.

Division of Territory.

In order to prevent overlapping and waste, each Mission has its own defined territory, which is not invaded by another. In order to do this, it was necessary that stations and groups of Christians be surrendered in some cases to other missions, but it was cheerfully done. Our own Mission on the East Coast surrendered to the

American Methodists the territory south of Wonsan, which meant handing over twenty-seven groups, including ninety-seven baptized members, one hundred and seventy-one catechumens, and about one thousand adherents. They, on the other hand, agreed to recognize all the territory north of Wonsan, upon a portion of which they had bestowed some labour, but only had one group of 20 to surrender,—three of whom were baptized.

Our Field.

In that section of Korea lying on the East Coast north of Wonsan, reaching into Russia and China in the north and north west, there are 1,000,000 souls, for which we are responsible. The Eastern Committee began work there in 1898, but found the field too large to be overtaken. They asked the co-operation of the Western Committee in order that the territory might be adequately manned. This was agreed to by the General Assembly, and already the Rev. J. M. MacLeod has been appointed.

A field of such marvellous promise demands the best we can do. We must strengthen the staff as rapidly as possible.

Theological Seminary.

Every Mission seeks to cultivate a native ministry. Canadian and American Presbyterians have a Theological Seminary in Pyeng Yang. Whilst the building belongs to the Americans, in all else the different Missions have an equal voice and each Mission provides instruction in proportion to the number of its students.

Other Schools.

There is an academy, besides primary schools, all of which contribute to the building up of an intelligent church.

Churches.

There are between fifty and sixty meeting places (not including the 20 surrendered) in about one-half of which there are church buildings. The Koreans are being taught to provide their own buildings and maintain their own ministry. Already there are thirty self-supporting con-



Largest Church in Korea, with 2,000 members.

gregations, and yet it was only in 1898 the first three missionaries were appointed to begin the work.

Staff.

There are seven men and four single ladies. At one to 25,000 they need forty men, besides women and native

helpers to provide for the 1,000,000 recognized as our share.

CHINESE IN CANADA.

There are in all about 20,000 who come from the regions occupied by our Macao Mission. Strangely, almost all the Chinese who go abroad are from the eastern districts of the Province of Canton. They are enterprising and are found in America, England, Australia, New Zealand and other lands. They return with new ideas and broken down prejudices, and are susceptible to new impressions. Every good impression made upon them in Canada tells on the greater China.

Characteristics.

They are quiet, usually inoffensive and exceedingly industrious. They have their vices, but they are not such as frequently disturb the peace, although they sometimes land them in the police courts. Unhappily terrible crimes have been perpetrated by Chinese, but less frequently than by some other nationalities. They can be cleansed by the precious blood which has been shed for the sins of the whole world. It is our privilege to acquaint them with the Saviour that saves to the uppermost.

Schools.

The work done amongst them in Canada is chiefly through the educational process. They wish to learn English, which attracts them to the school. Many a missionary in a foreign land would rejoice in such an attraction as would give access to their intellects and hearts. Through the medium of the primer and the Eng-

lish language other thoughts enter that influence life for eternity. There are many such schools throughout Canada, from Victoria in the west to Halifax in the east.

Teaching.

The pronunciation of foreign words is so difficult that only continuous practice will accomplish it. If there should be, say, six in a class, each pupil could receive but one-sixth of the attention of the teacher, which only means ten minutes of the hour. Progress must be very slow in such circumstances. As pupils advance and pronunciation becomes easier the class might be increased.

Teachers.

Should ladies teach? The work in Canada is ~~chiefly~~ done by ladies, and few, if any, improprieties have ever been reported. If ladies ceased, the work would be practically suspended. It is said to be contrary to Chinese custom, but Chinese are as sharp as we to notice that customs differ in different countries,—that what might be regarded as improper in China is quite proper in Canada. Surely if a lady can go with propriety away from her kith and kin into the heart of China, a lady can with propriety sit and teach a Chinese in a room where a score of other ladies are doing likewise. If a soul is of infinite value, its instruction in the way of life is worth some risk,—if risk there be.

Staff.

Dr. Thomson in Montreal, Mr. Colman in Winnipeg, and Mr. Hall in Victoria, are the three missionaries employed. There are besides three Chinese,—Mr. Ma Seung

in Cumberland, Mr. Ng Mon Hing in Vancouver, and Mr. Chin Nom Seng in Montreal. But there are hundreds of men and women teaching in many schools throughout the land, and these are doing fruitful work. Yet there is much to be done. Of the 20,000 Chinese in Canada probably not one-tenth attend the schools. They remain heathen in the midst of a Christian land. Responsibility must lie somewhere.

If you cannot cross the ocean
And the heathen lands explore,
You can find the heathen nearer,
You can help them at your door.

INDIANS IN THE NORTH WEST.

There is probably greater demand on the faith and patience of the missionaries to the Indians than in any other. But there are results and the missionaries can rejoice in reformed and beautiful character. The results are not confined to individual instances. The whole tone of Indian life on the reserve has been changed for the better. Some reserves are so far Christianized that, judged by attendance at the sanctuary and general bearing, they compare favourably with ordinary communities of white people.

Reserves.

The Indians dwell on sections of land assigned them by the Government, known as Reserves. On seventeen of these Reserves the Presbyterian Church does Mission work in such forms as are adapted to the needs of the different sections of the community.

Day Schools.

There are but four of these and they correspond to day schools amongst white people. As the Indian has for centuries wandered over the prairie, he has not yet acquired settled habits. For that reason the day school cannot be maintained satisfactorily. The Indian may be here to-day, but to-morrow may pitch his tent five or ten miles away.

Boarding Schools.

In these the children are kept continuously under the influences of the home, and make more rapid progress. We have five such schools on the plains and they are accounted satisfactory.

Industrial School.

It differs from the Boarding School chiefly in the fact that more attention is given to industrial training, chiefly farming. We have but one Industrial School,—situated near Regina,—which for many years was eminently successful, but in recent years has had increasing difficulty in securing pupils. As these schools are maintained by a per capita grant from the Government, the fewer the pupils the lower the grant, and the smaller the revenue. Below a certain number the revenue becomes too small for adequate maintenance of staff and equipment. Our school has been in that discouraging condition for some years, although still doing good work.

Mission Work.

Besides the education of the children, older people are not neglected. The Gospel is preached. There are many congregations of worshipping Indians, and, as amongst

white people, the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation.

Evangelistic Services.

During the last year successful series of meetings were held on many reserves. At the Regina Industrial School thirty-one boys declared their purpose to follow Christ. Many of the Indians were quickened and the missionaries themselves greatly refreshed.

INDIANS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Indians in British Columbia live in villages and support themselves from the sea. The work, although differing somewhat from work on the plains, because of varying conditions, is practically the same.

Boarding Schools.

We have two excellent Boarding Schools, one at Alberni and the other at Ahousaht. The attendance is good and regular, and progress in study satisfactory.

Day Schools.

There is one at Ucluelet and there was until recently one at Dodger's Cove. The latter place has been practically deserted, the Indians having been tempted to settle at Bamfield a few miles away, the terminus of the Pacific cable, which is destined to become a place of importance. If the work amongst these Indians, called the Ohiachts, is revived, it must be by a small Boarding School.

As the Day School suffers on the plains by the wandering habits of the Indians, on the coast it suffers through

varying fishing seasons. The Indians leave for their fishing resorts, taking their children with them, thus interrupting the school.

Responsibility.

The Indian has a claim which ought not to be ignored. He has the claim of the weak and helpless, and in his weakness lies our peril as an element in our national life. There are about 100,000 Indians in the Dominion. Neglect them and they will poison the atmosphere. Christianize them, and they will contribute to our national vitality and strength.

THE TORONTO JEWISH MISSION.

Population.

In the City of Toronto there are 16,000 Jews, and it is stated by some who watch tendencies of emigration that within a few months there will not be less than 20,000. Of all the foreign populations coming into Canada probably none equals the Jews in influence. They should on that account receive the Church's attention, and the promise should not be forgotten:—"I will bless them that bless thee." The Jew has a special mission yet to be fulfilled. He is still God's chosen. "If the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, which shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead."

The Mission.

This is conducted in rented premises which are quite inadequate. A lot has been purchased and it is hoped

that before long a more commodious building will be provided.

Organization.

There are many departments,—Gospel Services, Sunday School, Night School, Evening Bible Class, Mothers' Meeting, Girls' Sewing Class, Free Dispensary, Reading Room, Tract Distribution, Visitation, and Poor Relief.

Results.

Already some have been baptized, and the Jews are increasingly interested. It is evident that there are many secret believers, but persecution hinders open confession.

Staff.

Rev. S. B. Rohold, assisted by Mr. Henry Bregman, and three ladies,—Misses Tasker, McDonald, and Smith, constitute the staff, but there are besides many voluntary and effective helpers. When the Pillar of Fire moves we should follow.

NEW HEBRIDES.

This Mission, which is supported and directed by the Eastern Section of our Committee, has always had a secure place in the affections of the Church. John Williams, George N. Gordon, James D. Gordon, John Geddie, and John Paton are sacred names. They lived and died for the New Hebrides. July, 1908, was the Diamond Jubilee of this Mission. Sixty years before Mr. and Mrs. Geddie, the first missionaries from any portion of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, reached Aneiteum,

and two months later the Lord's Supper was celebrated for the first time on that Island. Most who then participated have passed away, but Mrs. Geddie still lives.

There are to-day twenty missionaries labouring on fourteen of these islands, and from some islands paganism has practically disappeared. Infanticide, cannibalism, polygamy, the strangling of widows, and war have been succeeded by commerce, civilization, education and peace.

We have three missionaries at present employed on the three islands,—Santo, Erromanga, and Efate.

Out of the thirty islands in the New Hebrides group, thirteen are Christian. There are 5,000 who sit at the Lord's Table, and there are 256 native teachers. "The people who have sat in darkness have seen a great light."

TRINIDAD AND BRITISH GUIANA.

These Missions are also under the care of the Eastern Section of the Foreign Mission Committee, and are supported by the Eastern Section of the Church. The Trinidad Mission was started in 1866 by the Rev. John Morton, D.D., in order to give the Gospel to the Hindu coolies imported from India to labour on the plantations. There are 80,000 of these Hindus in Trinidad and 120,000 in British Guiana. Leaving the stereotyped conditions in India and coming into the freer atmosphere of the western hemisphere has had a good influence. The caste system has been weakened, and they yield more readily to instruction. The work is encouraging. There are 8,000 children in Mission Schools and many of these children

know little about the heathen practices and beliefs of their parents. The Gospel is preached at many points.

There are six missionaries in Trinidad and three in British Guiana.

FOREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE,
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA,
439 Confederation Life Bldg.,
TORONTO.

I hereby subscribe \$..... towards the maintenance
and extension of the foreign mission work of the Church. This amount
payable.....

Name.....
Date.....

Address.....

NOTE.—If the donor prefers to aid any particular field, please specify.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Treasurer, for the time being, of the Committee on Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (Western section), in trust for the said Committee, the sum of to be paid out of my personal estate without any deduction whatever; and I direct that the receipt for the said sum of the Treasurer of the above named Committee shall constitute and be sufficient discharge therefor.



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TAKE NOTICE

1. Our fair share of the unevangelized heathen is 14,000,000. They are in the fields we now occupy. Do we not want to do the fair thing?
2. "We can do it if we will."
"We can do it and we will."
"We can do it, for God wills it."
3. If it should be done at all it should be done now.
4. A need, and the power to meet that need, constitute God's call.
5. Let missions find a place in your prayers. The "Lord's Prayer" has a world-wide scope.
6. Christ wants your sympathy, wants your help, wants you in the effort to save a lost world.
7. Let us advance on our knees.—"I will not let Thee go except Thou bless me."